



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

## ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1859.

The late Judge John W. Nash, was a native of Fauquier county. Much of his life was devoted to politics, and he was a warm and decided able member of his party, acting a conspicuous part in the Legislature of the state. He had once an interesting discussion with the late Wm. H. Fitzhugh, of Fairfax, on the subject of the Colonization Society—which discussion appeared in pamphlet form and attracted at the time much of the public attention. Judge Nash was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

Various arrivals during the last week—the steamers City of Baltimore, North America, and Vanderbilt—bring us details of Foreign News, which though not so important and stirring as the accounts we have been accustomed within the last few months to receive, are yet interesting. The news is up to the 3d of this month. A summary will be found in another column.

The report of the arrival of the Russian ship General Admiral at Cronstadt, on the 15th of July, gives a satisfactory account of her performance as a sea-going vessel.—She was visited by the Grand Duke Constantine and many officers from the different vessels of the fleet. Mr. Webb, the builder, was highly complimented, and was to meet the Emperor on board the next day.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been informed that the children saved from the Mountain Meadow massacre had reached Fort Laramie, from which place they intended to start immediately for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they expected to arrive about the 4th or 5th of the present month.

Louis Napoleon says—"I will disarm—let others do as they please." He makes war—he makes peace—he "disarms"—without consulting the other powers—and does generally pretty much as he pleases, at home and abroad.

The State Reform School, at Westborough, Massachusetts, containing over five hundred boys, was discovered to be on fire last Saturday, and, with the exception of one wing and the tower, was entirely consumed. No lives were lost.

Blondin promises to perform additional feats on the tight rope across Niagara river, rolling wheelbarrows, &c. In the meantime, another ambitious individual offers to fight Blondin, on the rope, for \$500! Let 'em fight.

Secretary Thompson has gone to the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia. The Secretary of War is now at the Red Sweet Sulphur Springs. The latter's health is improving. Only three of the seven heads of departments are now in Washington, namely Messrs. Cass, Toucey, and Holt.

The Albany Journal states that Dan Rice recently promised a clergyman that he would distribute religious tracts during his professional tour with his circus company through the New England States; and also that he is faithfully fulfilling his promise.

The New York Times says:—"Private letters from Paris, received by the Arabia, inform us that Madame Ristori has nearly, or quite, made up her mind to visit the United States for the purpose of giving a series of dramatic Matinees."

A young man, with three young ladies in a buggy, attempted to cross a railroad track, in Wayne County, N. Y. A train coming along struck the buggy, knocked the young ladies out, and one of them was killed.

There was a severe thunder storm in Baltimore, and its neighborhood, on Saturday afternoon last. The rain fell in torrents, and several places were struck with lightning.

Rev. J. C. Campe, who for years has filled the trust of Rabbi among the Hebrews of Norfolk, Va., died on Thursday last. Mr. Campe was highly esteemed, and was a man of extensive literary attainments.

The Richmond Morning News, will hereafter have for its senior editor, A. Judson Cronan, esq., and will support for President, Hon. John M. Botts, subject to the decision of a National Convention.

The "rattlesnake people," are experimenting upon dogs to see whether brandy and whiskey are not cures for the bite of the "venomous reptiles."

The Richmond Examiner is very decided in its condemnation of the present course and policy of Gov. Wise, with reference to the next Presidential election.

At the recent destructive fire in Lawrence, Mass., and Cincinnati, several firemen lost their lives by the falling of the walls of the burnt buildings.

There is a rumor that the Rothschilds are to withdraw from business in Europe. The rumor, however, was not believed.

Bishop Southgate has accepted the rectorship of Zion church, fifth avenue, New York, lately vacated by Rev. Richard Cox.

Three young ladies, bathing in the Housatonic river, Mass., last week, and going beyond their depth, were drowned.

A steam propeller tow boat is to run regularly on the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

Sharks are quite plentiful in the harbor of Norfolk.

In Mexico, at last accounts, it appears that President Miramon and the clergy have again come to an understanding; that Zuluaga, whom the ecclesiastics had set up as his rival had been withdrawn; that Zuluaga has also disappeared from the field; and that in Miramon now centres the entire power of his own party, the church party, and in fact all opposed to Juarez. It also appears that the ecclesiastics design to give Miramon a substantial support, even to the extent, if necessary, of sacrificing the costly ornaments of the churches. The excitement about the conduct of the English Minister at the Mexican capital continued. It appears, however, that the French Minister in the main acts in accord with him. The American Legation is temporarily sojourning at San Andres, where Mr. McLane was awaiting a reply to his recent dispatches home. The report in Vera Cruz was that President Buchanan had insisted that Juarez should dispose of Lower California to the United States, but that Juarez persisted in his refusal to alienate any portion of the territory of his country, as such an act on his part, even had he the power to perform it, would be suicidal to his cause. Orders were reported to have been received from his Government by the British Admiral at Vera Cruz to postpone for the present any coercive measures against that place previously determined upon, for payment of British claims against the Government of Mexico.

A letter from Rio to the Richmond Dispatch states that the young American—Gephart, from Cumberland, Md.—has been released from prison, where he was confined for whipping a negro who attempted to assassinate him. The writer says, "Our consul and minister tried for some time to get him out, but failed, until the railroad company agreed to deposit 1,300 mill reas (\$650) as bail, and after an imprisonment of six weeks he was released, and is compelled to stay here to await his trial. During his imprisonment his uncle came to the city to assist in getting him out; but having failed, the wretched state of mind into which the occurrence threw him caused illness, and he died in a few days."

The National Intelligencer publishes a statement, collected from authentic data, exhibiting all the disasters that have happened to our naval marine from the years 1768 to 1859. Of these, one frigate, seven sloops, six brigs, thirteen schooners, one small steamer, one gun boat and one pilot boat, in all thirty vessels, have been lost; three frigates, four sloops, six brigs, nine schooners, in all twenty-two vessels, captured; four ships burnt at Washington to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy; two ships, one steamship and one schooner have been accidentally burnt; one steamship, one schooner and one hulk, blown up—making in all sixty-three disasters of various kinds.

The Richmond Grays, of Richmond, Va., arrived at New York, on Saturday evening. They were received by two companies of the Seventh regiment, which escorted them to the Grand Hotel, where they will remain during their visit. It was understood that the Grays would be accompanied by the Mayor and a delegation of the Common Council of Richmond, but these gentlemen did not come with them. In view of their visit, the New York city authorities had made an appropriation of \$2,500, to entertain them, and their arrival was anxiously looked for by the committee appointed to receive them. The Mayor, however, it is stated, would arrive yesterday.

The Southern Railroad Convention recently assembled in Washington, composed of representatives of the railroads on the southern or middle route, between Washington and New Orleans, concluded their deliberations and adjourned on Saturday. The proposition made on Friday for the arrangement of freight rates with the Atlantic coast was approved, and a committee was appointed to correspond with the railroad companies between Portland and Washington, with the view of bidding, in conjunction with themselves, for the conveyance of the great mails from Portland to New Orleans.

Several of the Democratic presses in this State are taking their ground along side of Gov. Wise, in the matter of "protection" in the Territories. The Charleston Spirit of Jefferson says:—"To this doctrine of intervention for protection, we conceive it to be the duty and the patriotic requirement of every friend of the South and true lover of the Union to adhere with unflinching firmness, and listen to no sycophantic voice of compromise and ingenious sophistry, but say that this, and nothing short of this, will satisfy the just demands of the South."

The editor of the Albany Argus denies, in very emphatic terms, that he had any thing to do, directly or indirectly, with furnishing a copy of Gov. Wise's "extraordinary letter" for the press, or for circulation. He charges that it was obtained by the "secret police" of one of the prints of New York. In clearing himself of the charge of a breach of confidence he is somewhat unsparing in his denunciation of the letter and of the "confidence man" with whom the Governor was supposed to have identified himself. "The end is not yet."

The Emperor of the French had resolved to give to the fifty or seventy-five thousand men of the Italian army, who will make their entry in Paris on the 15th of August, (yesterday), a dinner, as a consolation, or a mark of acknowledgment. The dinner will take place in the Park of St. Cloud. This gigantic past will be ordered at five francs a head, furnished by the entrepreneurs of weddings and banquets.

W. M. Isaacs, esq., of Howard county, Md., is promoted from a first class (\$1,200) clerkship in first comptroller's office, Treasury department, to a second-class (\$1,400) clerkship in the fifth auditor's office, vice Gen. George W. Bice, of Md., deceased. Andrew J. Bice, of D. C., appointed to a first-class clerkship in first comptroller's office, vice Isaac promoted.

Capt. Schenley, well known in this country, and Mr. Lenthall, brother-in-law of Mr. Bright, have been unequally in the British House of Commons, for corruption at the polls.

Cholera Infantum.

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal states that the disease is unusually severe the present season. At a meeting of physicians in Boston last Monday, several cases were reported, in which the suddenness of attack and the rapidity of the course of disease were remarkable. The disease is very prevalent and very fatal in Providence. Great pains should be taken to prevent children from being exposed to cold and damp without sufficient clothing, especially toward night. The absurd custom of dressing little girls in hoops, no doubt renders many children liable to the danger of cholera infantum, by exposing the lower extremities. Twenty-one children died in Boston last week of this disease. This is about double the usual number at this time of the year.

**Late Foreign News.**  
ENGLAND.—The London Herald says:—"We have reason to believe that Mr. Dallas, the American minister, recently placed in the hands of Lord Russell, a despatch from Washington, in which it is stated that the United States government has resolved to abandon privateering, and thus accept the declaration respecting this portion of maritime law, agreed upon at the Congress of Paris in 1856." [This cannot be so.]

In the House of Lords, Lord Stanley had called the attention of the government to the admission of British salt into China, stating that the supply of salt to a population of more than a hundred millions had been hitherto a monopoly in the hands of the Chinese, and he concluded by asking what steps had been taken to introduce it.

In the British House of Lords, on the 1st, the Earl of Granville said it was as yet impossible to fix the day beyond which important measures would not be read a second time.

Lord Elgin said, in reply to an inquiry, that he had impressed upon the Chinese Government, while negotiating the treaty of Shanghai, the importance of sanctioning the introduction of British salt, but had failed, though he believed a different result might be arrived at if the Chinese authorities could be convinced that their revenue would not suffer for the change.

In the House of Commons the increased income tax bill was ordered to a third reading.

Sir C. Wood made a financial statement in respect to the government of India. He estimated the expenditure of the year at £46,000,000, whilst the estimated revenue was only £35,800,000, leaving a deficiency of £10,200,000 sterling. In addition to this there are two millions to be raised by England towards the expenditure of India, making the total deficiency £12,000,000.—This has already been partially provided for, but there are five million pounds still needed, and he proposed to raise this by a further loan. He thought there was no likelihood of any improvement in the financial affairs of India for two or three years to come. No great reduction could be made in the expenditure, while the revenue could only be slightly increased by an additional tax on salt, licenses, &c.

Mr. Bright advocated a decent reduction of government, a reduced army, and a curtailment in the civil service salaries, as the most efficient way of bringing about an improvement.

A resolution was adopted in favor of an additional £5,000,000 loan.

On the 24th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Monckton Milnes moved an address to Her Majesty, praying her to enter into negotiations with the United States for the purpose of preventing assaults and cruelties upon seamen engaged in the traffic between the two countries, and of bringing to justice the perpetrators of such offences.

The Attorney General said the Government had directed its attention to the subject. He would never assent to giving the jurisdiction to foreign Consuls. The only method would be either to facilitate the extradition act, to have recourse to the ordinary tribunals, or to deal with the matter in the same manner as with seamen's contracts.

The motion was agreed to.

Ex-President Pierce had passed through Liverpool, en route for the lake district. He was expected to sail for New York in about a fortnight.

The Earl of Minto, father-in-law of Lord John Russell, is dead.

Mr. Labouchere had been created a peer. Some serious strikes were occurring in London. The carpenters were demanding a reduction in their hours of labor, and the employees of the gas companies were demanding increased wages, and for some time London was in danger of being left in total darkness.

FRANCE.—The Times correspondent says that Count De Persigny has left Paris on his return to London.

The Minister of War had addressed an order to all colonels of regiments to send home all soldiers whose absence has been recalled after a declaration of war has been made, and likewise all entitled by services to leave of absence for six months, so they may be at the disposal of farmers who require them for the harvest.

No change is to be noticed in the commercial situation of France.

The accounts from the agricultural districts are not unfavorable. The wheat has not sustained much injury. The barley is not expected to be productive, but the stock on hand is immense. Oats would probably be more productive than was expected, and the harvest altogether will exceed that of a good ordinary year, and there will be an overplus for exportation.

Prussia.—It is said to be indefatigable in his efforts for the amicable settlement of all differences among the European powers.

Orders have been given for disarming all the ships at Brest, and for the French Admiral to haul down his flag. Indeed, what was called the Ocean squadron, has ceased to exist.

A letter from Frankfort on the Main states that Count D'Chambard had arrived there from the Hague, and that it is intended to hold a conference of the legitimists at Vienna during the month of August.

The Patriotic Committee report that Prince Napoleon has been charged with a mission to Vienna.

AUSTRIA.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says:—"Although Count Colloredo had an audience of the Emperor on the 28th, and was long closeted with the foreign minister, it is not likely he will leave for Zurich until the beginning of the coming week."

For a time a very unfriendly feeling towards England has prevailed here, but the wrath of the Austrians is rapidly subsiding. The Emperor of the French having put his army and navy on the march, has made a great impression on the Austrian financial world.

Count De Bonnevillie will return here as the representative of France.

ing about the restoration of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena.

SPAIN.—It is said the Spanish government has resolved on establishing a municipal system in Cuba.

INDIA.—The dissatisfaction among the late company's European troops is increasing at Benharapore, and they are in open mutiny. They have entrenched themselves in their barracks and elected officers to command them. The Madras Fusiliers have followed the example of the Bengal troops.

Central India is quiet.

The United States steamer Powhatan got on shore near Noumbo, but expected to get off unharmed.

THE LATEST.—PARIS, Aug. 3.—The Monitor announces the dissolution of the army of the Rhine, though Camps Chaleats and Elfont remain established.

The Times Paris correspondent says the Emperor is very anxious to satisfy the European powers of his pacific intentions, and before many days the European powers will be invited to unite in a congress where the solution of the Italian difficulty will be proposed which will deserve support for its liberal character.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Nothing daunted by the snapping of the wires, the Atlantic Telegraph Company have published their project for a renewal of the great experiment. They make several interesting statements as to the partial success of the previous attempt, and state that messages, containing 1,192 words and 6,476 letters, were transmitted, and from Newfoundland to Valentia 239 messages of 2,840 words, containing 13,743 letters.—Among these (the Secretary states) were the message of the Queen to the President of the United States and his reply; the one announcing the safety of the steamer Europa, her mail and passengers, after her collision with the Arabia, and two messages for Her Majesty's War Office, which latter effected a very large saving to the revenue of the English Government.

It is stated further that "the earliest operations entered into will be directed to an endeavor to resuscitate or raise the old cable, for which purpose the directors have obtained permission from the English Government to employ, in the first instance, a sum not exceeding £20,000 out of the new guaranteed capital. If successful in these endeavors, the British Government consent to commence at once to pay £14,000 a year, which they will increase to £20,000 when a new cable is laid, whether the effort to resuscitate the old cable be successful or not. The subsidy of \$70,000 per annum from the United States Government will also commence at once if the attempts to restore the old cable are successful."

The Breach in the Society of Friends.

The disorganizing effects of "come-outism" are spreading among the sect commonly called Quakers, and it is now certain that many have set their faces against the traditions of George Fox and William Penn. The causes of dissension do not very clearly appear, further than that the new lights charge the conservative elders with undertaking to rule, instead of bowing to the Lord, and suffering him to rule and reign.—The elders in position, by due succession, charge upon their accusers that they are forward, contentious, insubordinate, and unsanctioned. The New York yearly meeting has broken fellowship with the New England meeting, and similar disruptions have taken place at Newport, Rhode Island, Scituate, Falmouth, Farmington, and Poplar Ridge. The disorganizing spirit exhibited itself in New York a few years ago.

The church in Pennsylvania has thus far refused to enter into friendly correspondence with the bolters. Most serious minded persons outside the pale of the sect will learn with regret of the extension of the disunion in the time honored organization of Quakers.—*Nat. Int.*

Case of Sickles in Congress.

It is understood that, upon certain conditions, where best duly considered by his personal friends, Mr. Sickles will voluntarily surrender his claims to represent the third congressional district. His application for his seat must be referred to a committee, which will have also to decide upon the credentials of the other New York city members. On account of a clerical error in the endorsement of their ballots, no certificate has been issued to them. All the members elect, but Sickles, will be reported back forthwith; his case will be retained until he chooses whether to resign or contest. In the latter case, the vote of certain soldiers from Governor's Island and other irregularities will be in issue. The fact that Williamson has failed to serve notice on Sickles of his intention to contest will complicate matters, but in consideration of an agreement on the part of Sickles to resign, and of certain other high contracting parties to put an anti-Leconte democrat in nomination for the district, the plan is now to hold a special election in the third congressional district.—*N. Y. Post.*

Yellow Fever.

The passengers of the Quaker City, from Havana, represent that the yellow fever is making rapid headway there, and that its fatality is quite as great as in former seasons. The newspapers and newspaper correspondents, they say, do not allude to it, for the reason that most of them are in the hotel and steamboat interest, which would certainly be injured were they to write about the fever.

We regret to learn from a gentleman direct hither, that the yellow fever (vomito) is prevailing as an epidemic not only on the Rio Grande, as before recorded, but also at Bahia, and all along the Northern Mexican coast. The mortality is very great especially among the Mexican population, and the people were fleeing in every direction.

Vera Cruz is reported to be unusually healthy for the season. There were some cases of yellow fever and vomito in May, but the sickness is said to have since abated rather than increased, which is quite unusual.

Election in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—The late advices from Texas give the returns from eighty-two counties in that State. These returns show a majority for Gen. Sam Houston, independent democrat, for Governor, of eight thousand over Hardin R. Runnels, the regular democrat candidate. For Lieutenant Governor the returns seem to favor Francis R. Lubbock, regular democrat, who no doubt is elected. For Land Commissioner, Francis M. White, regular democrat, was two thousand ahead at last accounts. In the western Congressional district, Jack Hamilton, independent democrat, was ahead of T. A. Waue, the regular democratic candidate.

From the legislative districts we have the returns of fifty-four members, twenty-nine of whom are in favor of the re-election of Gen. Sam Houston to the U. S. Senate. The opposition candidates known to be elected number twenty.

The parties to whom was awarded the contract for furnishing the Department of the Interior with envelopes, having failed to accept, the same has been awarded to W. D. Shepherd, of Washington city, being the next lowest bidder.

It is said that the character of American Flour stood vastly higher in foreign markets ten or twelve years ago, than it does at present. The demand, nevertheless, is much larger than then.

## Incendiarism and Attempted Murder.

A Store and Nine Barrels Burnt.—A villain named Henry Chapman set on fire and destroyed no less than nine barrels and one store on Monday night, on the road from Preston city (Va.) to North Stonington, and attempted to shoot a young man named Charles Wheeler, The Norwich (Ct.) Bulletin of Wednesday, recapitulates the losses, which amount to about \$10,500. The eighth barrel fired was that of Mr. Latham. The Bulletin says: The ninth and last was Eleazer Wheeler's, his own father-in-law, half a mile beyond, in the edge of North Stonington, lost \$300. Mr. Wheeler's son Charles immediately remarked, on seeing Mr. Latham's barrel on fire, "That is some of Henry Chapman's work," and soon the flames burst out from Mr. Wheeler's barn. While they were carrying water to extinguish the fire in the barn, one of the boys discovered Chapman at the corner of the house, attempting to set fire to some dry brush lying against the house. He immediately gave the alarm. Mr. Wheeler ran into the house and took down a loaded fowling piece, to be used if occasion required.—Charles seized an axe, and both rushed to the back door. Chapman was a little distance off, cursing and uttering threats against the whole family. Charles took the gun from his father's hand and fired at him, but the cap only exploded. Chapman then said with an oath, "There, your gun's missed; now I've got you." Charles immediately ran in and primed the gun, and Chapman went round in front of the house. Mr. Wheeler following him, and Chapman drew a pistol on him.

By this time Charles had his gun ready, and punched out a light of glass in a second—Mr. Wheeler fired at Chapman, and he supposed lodged a charge of shot in his thigh as he staggered and almost fell down. Chapman then snatched his pistol twice at the head of Mr. Wheeler, but missed fire both times, and then turned and ran off. Mr. Wheeler struck at him with the axe when he attempted to fire but just missed him. Mr. Wheeler followed him on the run twenty or thirty rods, but Chapman was too fleet of foot for him, and escaped through a corn field to the woods, but on Wednesday he was found dead about a mile from the house of Mr. Wheeler, with nearly one hundred shot wounds on his body.

Henry Chapman, about thirty-two years of age. Some ten years ago he married a daughter of Mr. Eleazer Wheeler. His conduct was such that, five years ago, she was compelled, for her own safety, to "swear the peace" against him. During the five years after his marriage he was very intemperate, and when drunk was ugly and dangerous.—His disposition, at all times bad, was made worse by liquor. For the past five years his wife had refused to live with him, and, with her three children, has stayed at her father's house. He has loathed at Preston and Norwich lately. On Saturday last his wife served a petition for divorce, and Chapman returned home on Monday in a perfect rage against his wife, her family, and every body else. Out of pure revenge he applied the torch to the barn referred to. The people of that vicinity, when the news of his death became generally known, "drew a long breath and thanked God for their deliverance."

Vigilance Committees.

Vigilance committees have been formed in several parishes in Louisiana, and the Governor has issued a proclamation ordering them to disband. The District Attorney has also issued an address calling upon the people to rally in support of the laws. A vigilance committee has also been formed at Napoleon (Ark.) distant a few miles from the Louisiana State line.

"The Vigilance Committee of Napoleon (Ark.) have adopted violent measures to rid their town of suspected gamblers. The Memphis Enquirer of the 4th learns from a gentleman just arrived on the Jennie Whipple, that night before last a young man named John Lewis, who was about leaving upon the boat, was attacked at the moment he emerged from his hotel, stabbed, killed, and his body thrown into the river. One of his companions was shot at, but he saved his life by running to a boat that was lying below the town and hiding himself upon her."

The Leavenworth Herald, of the 10th inst. says:—"We learn from a reliable source that a vigilance committee has been organized at Atchison for the purpose of riding that county of a band of horse thieves, and that a man named Nelson, formerly of this city, was hung at that place yesterday. They also attacked a party of horse thieves near Elwood, who turned upon them, wounding three, one of it is feared mortally."

The Leavenworth Times states that the whole of that Territory is infested with organized bands of horse thieves and cut-throats, who have their headquarters in remote and obscure portions of the Territory, while their spies and agents are sent into every community.

Sport Among the Philosophers.

The Springfield Republican of Saturday, says of the Scientific Convention:—"A little pinquiness was lent to the staid papers of last evening by the publication of two of the papers being sharply."

Prof. Henry's views of Meteorology, and especially his exposition of the origin and offices of clouds, were disputed by Judge Butler, of the Connecticut superior court, who thought the theories of the scientific men, on this subject all vanity, and intimated that the society itself was somewhat of a humbug. The professors took this judicial opinion very good naturedly, and carried the audience with them. In the other case, there was a falling out as to whether Indian corn proper for that Territory is infested with organized bands of horse thieves and cut-throats, who have their headquarters in remote and obscure portions of the Territory, while their spies and agents are sent into every community.

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## Potomac Baptist Association, Middleburg, Va.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, August 12th.—Opened with singing. Prayer by Bro. G. F. Adams. The Committee to audit Treasurer's account appointed:—Brethren Grimsley and Nunn.

A committee, consisting of Bros. Newby, Haynes, and W. B. Harris, was appointed to nominate a new Board.

A committee, consisting of Bros. Dodge, G. W. Harris, T. Herndon, and the Moderator, was appointed on the death of Bro. Kingsford.

The report on State Missions was called for, received, and, on motion, the order of business was suspended for another work.

The report on Sabbath Schools was called for, but the committee had no report to make.

The report on Education was called for, received, and, on motion, the order of business was again suspended for miscellaneous business.

A committee, consisting of G. W. Harris, A. J. Jones, and A. H. Spilman, was appointed to fix the time and place for the holding of the next Annual